Business Notices.

Our new Spring Styles of Occurring are now exposed, and ready for eain, embracing large and beautiful assortments of Spring Overgoars, Raglan, and French Business Coars, Raglan and French Business Coars, Drais and Fronce Coars, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of Cassimerr Pantalvons, Fancy and Plain Vasts. Our Custom Room is stocked with our Late importations of New Goods, many of which can be found now here eise. This department, headed by Mr. LWAMS DRAW, le in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garmente and goods. Prompt attention given to all order.

Nos. 258, 259 and 269 Broadway, corner of Warren-et.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,

Now on exhibition, a large and superior stock of Ververs,
Now on exhibition, a large and superior stock of Ververs,
Tarsstav, Baussel's, There-Plv and Ingrats Carpeting,
Emported expressly for shiz Spring's trade, which, until further
notice, will be sold at Last Fall's Prices. The early bird
Sets the worm.

No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES.

MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES.

That is to say, go to Datley's, Nos. 611 and 631 Broadway, before all of the bargsins are picked up. Don't wait till May Day. If you desire it, Measrs. D, will store your purchases unfit the 10th proximo without charge; the bill to be paid, blowever, at the time of buying.

SPRING STYLE BOOTS AND GAITERS.—WAT
RISS, No. 114 Folton-st, has on hand a magnificent assortment of Boots and Gaiters for Spring west. They are all manufactured by himself and of the best materials. Strangers would do well to purchase at this old and well known establishment.

SEWING MACHINES.-I. M. SINGER & Co.'s SEWING MACHINES,—I. M. SINGER & CO. S
GARETTE, a beautiful Pictorial Paper, contains full and reliable
information about SEWING MACHINES, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject; all who read this paper
will learn how to purchase a SEWING MACHINE with which
\$1,000 a year clear profit can be made, and will be protected
from being imposed upon by any of the humburg machines now
before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO. S GAZETTE will be sent
greate to all who apply by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES. FAIRBANKS' RAILROAD TRACK SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' COAL SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' ROLLING MILL SCALES. FAIRBARKS' MINERS' SCALES.
FAIRBARKS' DORMART WAREHOUSE SCALES. FAIRBANKS' PORTABLE SCALES. PAIRBANKS SCALES ON WHEELS.
FAIRBANKS WHEELBARROW SCALES. PAIRBANES' FLOUR PACKING SCALES.

FAIRBANAS' HAY SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' FAMILY SCALES, weighing from half an oz. FAIRBANES' GROCERS' SCALES.

FAIRBANES' SCALE WAREHOUSE No. 189 Broadway, Between Day and Courtland-sts., New-York. STEARNS & MARVIN'S

STEARNS & BIARVING
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAVES
HAVE NEVER FAILED,
their Powder-proof lock has never been picked,
9,700 of the Safes now in use.
No. 40 MURRAY-87. "S 1 G N S

for the
FIRST OF MAY."
ACKERMAN & MILLER.
No. 101 Nassrasst., next to The Herald Office.
SIGN-BOARDS ALWAYS READY. FRANCIPANNI, FRANCIPANNI,

Frangipanni, Frangipanni, Frangipanni, Frangipanni, Sold wholesale by F. C. Walls & Co., No. 115 Franklin-at.

PARIS HATS just received per steamer Fulton, of for sale by GENN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Faul's Church. NEAT, NEW, FRESH.

NEAT, NEW, FRESH.

The whole of our immens stock of CRINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES and SILVER PLATED WARE. closing out. The prices
caunot be approached by any other house. See our list of prinos
in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

W. J. F. Datley & Co.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. THE GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Depot No. 122 Waterst, near Wall, N. Y.
B. G. Wilder & Co., Patentees and Manufact

SPRING CLOTHING! Spring Ragians
Casaimere buniness Costs
Elegant bive Dress Costs
Biack Cloth Fresk Costs
Super black Cloth Fresk Costs
Custom seade Freek Costs
Casaimere business Pants
Gassimere dress Pants
Rich moire antique sund allk vests
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Extensive Clothing Warehouse. Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts. IMPORTED CARPETINGS.

A very Choice lot of ENGLISH BRUSSELS, THREE PLY an GRAIN; the Best Goods and the Latest Patterns, received a storday per ship De Witt Clinton, from Liverpool, at ARTHUR DONNELLY'S CARPET WAREROOMS,

No. 98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester-sts.

WIGS!-HAIR-DYE!!-WIGS!!-BATCHELOR'S Wies and Touress have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful heavily, case and durability—firting to a charm. The largest and heat stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous Dvs. Sold at Barchellog's, No. 233 Broadway.

LARGE FRUIT TREES, vcc.—WM. R. PRINCE.

Co., Flushing, N. Y., offer extra large-sized Fault and bases, including large Evenganex, suitable for immediate earing and ornament. Price estalogues at Fowler and vells, No. 368 Breadway. PARIS QUILLINGS, BLONDE LACES, ROUCHES

A. BOYNTON, No. 82 Cedar-st. CAUTION! FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS!!

Phangipanni —Presse & Lunix, Perimery factors, London, are the only makers of the genuine Francipanxi, eterna perfune, pronounced by connoiseurs to be the most fragram and lasting odour made. Sole agents for the United States Meger & Co., Druggiets, No. 359 Broadway. Sold everywhere LADIES' SPLENDID GAITERS, from 12s. to 20s.; charming Stippers, 9/ and 10/: lovely Boots and Shors for children, of all styles and prices. Ladies, remember. J. B. Miller & Co., No. 134 Canal-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES are very useful in all kinds of housework; protect the hands against corresive or dyeing substances, and keep them soft, smooth and white; particularly useful in gardening and care of flowers. For sale at all Rubber Stores, and at No. 36 John st., up-stairs.

TREES FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING, &C .- The

Proposition 1st.

Every Ludy and Gentleman desires a beautiful Head o Hair.

Proposition 52:

The use of Lvon's KATHAIRON will, without fail, produce such an one.

herefore:
Every Lady and Gentieman will, of course, immediately commence using Lyon's Kathairon. All pronounce the Kathairon to be the finest and most agreeable preparation for the Hair ever made.

Its immenselsale—essayly 1,000,000 bottles per year—attests its universal popularity. Sold everywhere for 25 cents per is immensebale—nearly 1,000,000 per the for 25 cents per universal popularity. Sold everywhere for 25 cents per universal popularity. Sold everywhere for 25 cents per bottle.

Proprietors and Perfumers, No. 63 Liberty st., New-York.

WINDOW SHADES WINDOW BHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 201 Broadway.

THE CROTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY Offer at Wholesale Paper Hancings, Borders, Window Smares, &c., of their own manufacture and importation, at the lowest cash prices, at No. 10 Courtlands at, near Broadway, BERECTLY OFFOSITE THE WESTERN HOTEL.

CURTAINS-LACK AND MUNICIPAL FROM AUCTION.
FROM AUCTION.
AT PRICES FROM \$3 TO \$20.
KELTY & FREGUSON.
No. 231 Broadway.

GENIN'S SECOND ISSUE-SPRING STYLE .-Oculiemen's Silk Hars—This, the particular gem of the season, is now ready for inspection and sale, at the old established price, 64. Gents, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.

CHEAREST PLACE IN AMERICA.

Nos. 119 and 121 Prince et. 3d binck west of Broadway.

An examination of my extensive assentment of New and Originel Designs will consince the most featigious that Fixtures which defy competition for durability and style can be bought at this establishment at prices lower by far than at any other house in the United States. Old Gas-Fixtures Regilt, French or establishment by prices force and took equal to now. The Bhow-Room is on the ground floor, not the 2d or 5d.

JAMES G. MOFFET.

Nos. 119 and 121 Prince et., between Greene and Wooster.

N. B.—No extra charge. Fixtures bought at this establishment are put up, lengthened or shortened at the prices for which they are sold.

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BRUSHES of every description less than any other netablishment in the city. Barry's Tricopherous, 12 con-Most and other Perfumes, 121 cents. Lyon's Kathairon, 18c. Phalon's Paphian Lotton, 40c. Foundes, Soap, &c., at Po-ter & Fatchillo's, 415 Hudson et., and 12 Arcado, 541 B'way

RUPTURE. - Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH A Co. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Paisce, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Williams Dank M. Carnochan. Open from 7 a. m. t. Arnochan. Open from 7 a. m. t. Sp. m. Marsh & Co., No. 2; Maiden-Lane, New York.

TREES AND PLANTS.-PARSONS & Co., Flushling, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting to their large and well-grown stock of decidents and evergreen Trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for amore date effect. Exotic Planta, Roses and Vines can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 28 Wait-st., becaused:

No OLD OR IMPERFECT GOODS. 16 remaining, nums of this paper. W. J. F. Dattey & Co., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
of the late firm of Peterson & Humphrey,
noe the Carper business, in the firm of
E. A. PETERSON & Co.,

No. 70 Canaiest.

We would invite the attention of our friends and the public to ear rich Brussels Carpeting, 8; to 10] per yard.

Rich Velvet Carpeting, 12; to 16] per yard.

And all the latest Patterns of John Crossly & Sons.

Olicloths of every description at the lowest cash prices. ELEGANT NEW STYLES

OF DINING and TEA SERVICES.

PARIAN STATUARY,

BRONZES, SILVER-PLATED WARE. and CHANDLIEES.

The newest and most extensive assortment in the city.

E. V. HANDLIWOUT & Co.,

Nos. 412, 490 and 412 Broadway, corner of Broome et.

EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WAREHOUSE .- W. TAXLUSIVE. SHART HAT VARISHOUSE.— We and country, an entirely new and very desirable stock, many factured expressly for this season's retail trade, comprising it part many new and very desirable styles for Men and Boys, to gether with the largest and most complete assistment of Children's richly trimmed Straw Hars ever offered, every still dealer itself of our own manufacture, thereby insuring a unitoranty of finish not otherwise obtained, and enabling us to describe a payment of the payment of t advantages to buyers.
A LELAND & Co., No. 180 Broadway.

BOAT FAIR .- C. L. INGERSOLL & SON'S 29th annual Grand Boat Exhibition will be open Teta Wark. The seven floors (25 by 169 feet) of the Barsar, are filled with oars, and every variety of Pleasure, Race. Ship, Sail and Fancy BOATS. Admission free. No. 250 South st.

IT MAY BE TOO LATE IT MAY BE TOO LATE

If you wait notil after the lat of May. The WHITE DINNER
SETS at \$16 are nearly all gone; the SILVER PLATED TEAKETTLES at \$11 are rapidly disappearing; the SILVER PLATED TEAKETTLES at \$475 will last but a few days more. In fact,
the unifority of the articles embraced in our List of Prices
published in the Dry Goods column of this paper are growing
small by degrees and heautifully less.

W. J. F. Datley & Co.,
Nos. 631 and 635 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS,-Talk of annexation, indeed! These remedies have peacefully annexes all nations, tribes, communities and commonwealths of the human race. They are the one sole rallying point in favor of which mankind are unanimous.

We desire to inform our friends and the public We desire to inform our friends and the public that we have arranged the stock which remained unsold in the old store apart in a Cheap Side Room. It includes Tea Services, Bronzes, Vases, Glassware, &c., and we shall offer them all decided bargains. We design in future to place in this room any articles which may be at all old or imperfect, and we shall sell them regardless of cost. Parties in search of bargains will do well to pay this room a visit.

E. V. Haughwout & Co.,
Nos. 482, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

CHICKERING'S PIANOS.—Purchasers before buying please call at No. S33 Broadway, and examine some very fine Jacob Chickering Piaxos. Also, the Horace Waters, Piaxos, which will be sold very low during the coming week to make alterations in the store. Molodeons from \$25 to \$150. Second hand Planes, from \$30 to \$125. Pianos and Melodeons

Second hand Planes, from monthly payments.

HORACE WATERS, Agent. Dyspepsia Kills by Inches.—Chichester's Dyspipsia Sprcific cures without purging. Made from Oar den Vegetables. One to three drops at a dose produce har mony in the Gastrie Juices. 50 cents per bottle: by all Druz glots. CHICHESTER & Go., Proprietors, No. 101 Wall st., N. Y.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is applied and inholed; it is the only fluid that contains Electro-Magne which it impurts to the body, increasing its vitality, enable at once to expel Pain and Disease. The following are thet of a few well-known persons who have used Olive Tar, and commendits use for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, cless, Joints, Skin, &c.: Issae V. Fowler, esq., Postmaster, New York, George Law, esq., 5thew. New York,

a. Johnta, Sain, Act.
Isane V. Fowler, esq., Postmaater, New-York,
George Law, esq., Stheav., New-York,
Joseph L. Lord, esq., No. 11 Waltst., New-York,
J. H. Ladd, esq., Publisher of Independent, New-York,
Dr. E. Bright, Editor Examiner, New-York,
Chas. Van Wyck, esq., Pro'r Christian Intelligencer, N. 1
Robert B. Coleman, esq., Astor House, New-York,
Sims on Draper, esq., cor. Pine and Williamets, New-York,
Col. Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, New-York,
E. R. Vale, esq., Mansion-House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wir. B. Townsend, esq., Staten Island, N. Y.
Thurkow Weed, esq., Albuny, N. Y.
John M. Barnard, esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen, Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Excter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. R. H. Sarney, esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, esq., Detroit Michigan.
John B. Stenburger, esq., California,
John F. Warrer, esq., Chicago, Illinois,

Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Michigan.
John B. Steenburger, esq., California.
John F. Werner, esq., Chicago, Illinois.
Gen. Cazeneau, Texas.
OLIVE TAR is sold at 50 cents a bottle by the STAFFORI
OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-st. (cast side of Battery)
New-York, and all druggists.

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1857.

There was another advance yesterday in the price of beef cattle at the great weekly market on East Forty-fourth street, so that all bullocks that were really fit for the shambles, sold at prices equivalent to twelve cents a pound for the meat, not counting the hide and fat. In fact, many of those sold at twelve cents would scarcely afford fat enough for a single feed of a hungry Esquimaux. All the really fat animals readily sold for thirteen cents or more per pound, the supply not being at equal to the demand. For number, prices, where from, and cause of the advance, and other interesting particulars, see our regular market report. The continued advance in prices of all kinds of butchers' meats is becoming a matter of serious consideration to those who work to live, and must eat to work, and whose wages of labor do not advance with the price of food.

A new revolutionary movement is reported in Mexico. It was headed by the clergy, but appears to have been strangled before it was ready to strike.

The screw steamer Edinburg arrived here last evening from Glasgow, bringing intelligence to the 4th instant, one day later than our previous advices. The news will be found in another column.

'Imperial Casar dead and turned to clay,

The fate of Mr. Robert J. Walker, now in this city, on his way to assume the sinecure office of Governor of Kansas-we say sinecure office, be cause the Governor of Kansas is not intrusted with any authority-may not unjustly be compared with that of the great Roman. While still alive he is coverted from having once been Secretary of the Treasury, into a mass of plaster, with which to stop the chinks of bogus legislation, so as effectually to exclude every ray of liberty and justice; at the same time that he is used to give a sort of external show of decency to what within is nothing but uncleanness and corruption.

Taking into view all the circumstances of Mr. Walker's appointment and acceptance, it becomes too clear to be doubted that he goes to Kansas-so far as his public functions are concerned-merely to be used by the Border Ruffians in the way above pointed out. The history of his three predecessors shows plainly enough that while the Administration does not want to be represented in Kansas by a drunkard and a fool like Shannon. so neither can any man be tolerated there as Governor who really believes that the Free-State men have any rights in the Territory, or who accepts the doctrine of popular sovereignty, or interprets the Kansas-Nebraska bill in any other sense than that of bringing Kansas into the Union as a Slave State, whether the majority of the resident inhabitants desire it or not.

That Mr. Robert J. Walker goes to Kansas for the sole and exclusive purpose, so far as his public functions are concerned, of cramming the bogus laws and a bogus slaveholding Constitution down the threats of the people, however they may decline and struggle against the nauseous dose, is evinced by attending circumstances inconsistent with any other conclusion. With the experience of Geary before his eyes, nobody who proposed to administer the Government of Kansas in any other than a purely Border-Ruffian sense, nobody who proposed to act with the slightest re-

gard to justice or impartiality, would consent to accept office so long as those two infamous Judges, Lecompte and Cato, remained on the bench and formed a majority of the Supreme Court of the Territory. What confidence, we should like to ask, can any emigrant from a Northern State be expected to put in a Governor whose chief function it is, under the Nebraska bill and the bogus laws, to see to the service of warrants issued, and the execution of sentences passed by such Judges?-men who arrest and imprison their political opponents upon absurd trumped-up charges of treason, and dismiss on straw bail such of their political friends as choose to indulge in the Border-Ruffian luxuries of robbery and murder. The best and ablest Governor in the world, with the administration of justice-we ought rather to say of injustice-in such hands, and with all the inferior Courts filled with bogus magistrates of the same school, would be utterly powerless to secure to the Free-State men of Kansas the slightest protection either in their persons or property, and still less in their political rights. Nay more: recognizing as Mr. Walker does the bogus laws as binding authority. such a Governor would be liable at any time, and without room for the exercise of any discretion on his part, to be made the instrument, under the Rebellion set and other similar bogus enactments, of inflicting the most atrocious injustice and cruelties. Who believes. with such Supreme Judges to give the tone to the inferior tribunals and the cue to the bogus officials generally, that any outrage, even murder itself, perpetrated upon any Free-State man, will be punished in the future any more than in the past, or its perpetrator even brought to trial? Could Mr. Walker, even if he were disposed, do anything more in this matter than Gov. Geary did ? Were he to attempt anything of the sort would not Lecompte snap his fingers in his face with as much contempt as he did in Geary's? It seems impossible that any man with honest intentions-unless we set him down as a fool, which can hardly be done in Mr. Walker's case-would consent to accept office with such Judges on the bench. Any man accepting the place of Governor of Kansas with the expectation or desire of giving any satisfaction to the Free-State men, would insist as a preliminary-even without passing any judgment on the merits of the complaints alleged against Lecompte and Cato-that persons so mixed up with the former civil commotions, and so utterly hateful to a large part of the inhabitants, should give place to new men, who, as Judges, might be expected to command a fair share of publie respect. What Kansas wants at this moment, as any one may see with half an eye, is not so much a new Governor-who, unless like Geary he pays his own bills, is little more than a nebody-as new Judges; since it is on them, and not on the Governor, that the civil administration mainly depends.

But not only does Mr. Walker accept office with these partisan Judges on the Bench, thus presenting himself before the public not in the character of leader, but of second fiddle, bound to take part in any tune which they may choose to strike up; he takes office also in company with quite a number of noted Border Ruffians, such as Tom Johnson of the Shawnee Mission, Emory, reputed to be the murderer of William Phillips, and certainly a leader in the Leavenworth outrages, Woodson, the proclaimer of martial law and stirrer-up of Border-Ruffian invasions, and a number of others equally notorious, selected by the present Adminstration as in its judgment the fittest persons to put into the land offices and other good Federal berths in Kansas. Can it be supposed that Mr. Walker will neelect the hint thus given and the example thus set It is true that as Governor of Kansas he is not intrusted either by the Kansas Nebraska bill or the begus statutes with the smallest particle of patronage or anything but the slightest shadow of power. Yet he can at least do this: should any chinks appear in the Border Ruffian edifice through which the light of liberty threatens to shine in, he can tick himself in the hole by way of obstructing it entrance, while he helps to keep up exterior appearances by from time to time pouring himself out in a

liberal flood of whitewash. It is absurd to suppose that Mr. Walker has any better intentions toward Kansas than the Adminis tration itself has; and what the intentions of the Administration are we are enabled to judge not merely by the officers it has retained there, but by the officers-leaving out of account for this occasion the new Governor and Secretary-whom it has appointed. Mr. Walker goes to Kansas with the title of Governor, but in fact as Lecompte's lieutenant; and if, as the story goes, he is to take with him three thousand Federal troops, they are taken thither for no other purpose except to keep the Free-State men under, and to be used in the service of Lecompte's and Cato's warrants.

The mattreatment of seemen in American ships continues to attract the attention of the English press and to require the interposition of the English ourts. In Liverpool, a Society has been organized which especially cares for "foreigners in distress: and, if we may credit the report of this association (as alluded to in The London Times), in the thirteen months ending with January last, the cases of no fewer than 106 seamen were investigated, and out of this number 69 had been kidnapped, while 82 were in need of medical treatment from the atrocious cruelty to which they had been subjected. Most of these sufferers were seamen in the Amerian service; and we cannot permit our national pride to ignore the disgrace which such barbarity has brought upon the national name. At the same time, our English friends will fail to do us strict ustice if they do not make proper allowance (as they seem inclined to do) for the innumerable diffiulties in the way of reform, as well as for the arnest and philanthropic spirit which a knowledge f these outrages has here awakened. The New-York Chamber of Commerce has appointed a Committee to investigate the subject; and we believe that among ship-owners there is a prevalent feeling that, by some means, and at any cost of time. trouble or money, these abuses must be abolished

A case of much interest has recently been tried before Mr. Baron Watson, at Chester. On the 19th of January last, while the American ship James L. Bogart was lying in the Mersey, and about to proceed upon her homeward trip, the master not being on board, two seamen named Vanderpole and Chrystie refused to do duty upon the ground that they had been brought to the wrong ship. The chief mate, Furber, and the second mate, Campbell, armed themselves with revolvers, and repeatedly fired at Chrystie. The erew, seventeen in number, gathered upon the in Chrystie's thigh. Furber then gave chase to a seaman named Jones, who, after being fired at, knocked down his pursuer with a handspike. A police officer was then summoned on board, and the crew were given into custody upon a charge of mutiny. Furber died of his injuries, but the man Chrystie recovered. Peter Campbell, the second mate, was tried, as we have stated, and being found guilty "of intending grievous bodily harm to the wounded sailer, was sentenced to transportation for life. With this verdict of the Jury and with this sentence of the Judge we have no fault to find if the reports of the case are to be credited. Knowing, as we do, the crimping and kidnapping practices which disgrace this port, and the abominable swindles, the drugging and the violence which are resorted to here for the sake of procuring men, we find no difficulty in believing that similar means to secure a similar end are empleyed in Liverpool. Unfortunately, there is nothing at all improbable in the assertion of Vanderpele and Chrystie that they had been taken to the wrong ship. Hundreds of drunken, senseless and stupefied unfortunates, who for days have been absolutely incapable of making the simplest legal contract, are smuggled on board our ships, and frequently do not wake to reason and to wretchedness until long after the vessel has started upon her voyage. If Vanderpole and Chrystie had been thus abused, they not only did perfectly right in refusing to do duty, but they would have kept within the limits of the law if they had resorted to violence to obtain release. On the other hand, admitting their story to have been a fabrication, there is not the shadow of an excuse for the reckless violence of the officers. Because a man has refused to do duty, it does not by any means follow that he is legally liable to death, nor was there in this case any emergency which might palliate a resort to such extraordinary discipline. The ship was not at sea; the service required could not have been necessary to the safety of the crew, the cargo or the craft, while the facts show that the officers of the law could have been speedily, and without the slightest difficulty, summoned. Under such circumstances the conduct of the mates in blazing away to the right and to the left, and in firing deliberately into a group of seventeen sailors huddled together upon the foreeastle, was morally murderous, and if the act had resulted in death, the law would have made it murder, and the guilty survivor would have been sent to the scaffold. We believe that we fully appreciate the difficul-

ties which officers encounter in governing crews as at present constituted. At least, if they be greater than we suppose, they must be great indeed. But admitting everything said in extenuation of severity-admitting the stupidity, the stolidity and the malignity of the sailor-we assert that it is inconsistent with the first principles of discipline for those in authority to give loose reins to passion. Pennities administered by a madman are not likely to be either discriminating, judicious or effectual. Under such circumstances, in nine cases out of ten, the wrong punishment will be inflicted, and not seldem upon the wrong man. The officer who flies into a frenzy and rushes to his pistol-case every time Jack growls at the meat or finds fault with the water, soon loses the respect of his men. It is the pistol that governs the ship; and the erew, being fully aware of this, find out in time that in physical force they are vastly superior to those in authority, and a case of bandspikes and cheathknives against revolvers soon follows. We do not believe that there is the least need of this. No matter how bad the men may be, we do not believe that had treatment will make them better. We recognize the necessity of firmness on the part of the master, and of submission on the part of the sailer; but we think that to secure the last, kind words, a diguified demeanor, and a Christian care for the wants of an injured and oppressed class, will be found far more effectual than hasty blows, torture worthy of Bomba, or oaths worthy of Trunnion. We are not writing upon mere surmise. We have known a captain, with a crew not higher than the average character, who completed a long voyage without striking a blow; and we have crew, managed before the close of his voyage to demoralize the whole ship's company. We have tried the cat, the rope's-end, the handspike and the revolver; we have tried hard words, mean fare and parsimonius wages. Let us now see what virtue there may be in good pay, kind treatment, and

amenities of society. We are unable to enumerate the new Jury bill among the wholesome statutes enacted at the last session of the Legislature. It passed both Houses, and was about to be sent to the Governor for signature, when a motion to reconsider the vote in the Senate was made and prevailed. The bill was then recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, who failed to report it back again in season. We dislike to charge the legal profession-which, of necessity, firives on all abuses of justice-with creating such pressure against this measure as to bring about its defeat, but we have good reason for believing such to be the Sact.

the introduction on shipboard of the commonest

The proposed law was designed to obviate a see culty which has almost insured an acquittal or a disa greement of the Jury in many capital cases, as was strikingly shown on the Baker trials. Its immediate object was, doubtless, to secure an honest and impartial panel for the trial of Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel next month. As the law now stands, a person who has either formed or expressed a fixed sinion of the guilt or innocence of the accused can be absolutely set saide, without inquiry into the source of his opinion, by the Court, as matter of law. But if a juror has not formed or expressed an opinion, he may be challenged on the ground that he is biased for or against the accused. This, which is a question of fact, is determined by two jurors, "triers," acting as a sub-jury, as it were, before whom the juror is subjected to all manner of inquiries as to what he has heard or read, and its effect upon him. If on examination they find the juror to be biased in either direction, he is set aside; if the contrary, he is sworn, unless peremptorily challenged, which may be done in twenty ases by the accused. The proposed law gave two peremptory chal-

lenges to the people, and went on to provide that no opinion, bias or prejudice should, as matter of law, exclude a juror, if founded upon hearsay or newspaper reports of evidence. If, on the other hand, it was founded upon personal knowledge or accounts given to the juror himself by those personally cognizant of the facts, it was to prove sufficient ground for his exclusion. Till some such enactment find a place upon our statute books it will be idle to look for an impartial trial by intelligent men in criminal cases. The present rule virdown, which they refused to do. Three rounds were then fired among them, and a ball was lodged willing, from a sinister motive, to have himself put

Mayor Wood, in announcing to the Police Captains his intention to invoke the assistance of the Courts toward keeping that control of the Police

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April 2 - PKKB, the 16th day of the second maker. We almost a court to draw conclusions from what he reads unless he is willing, from a sinister motive, to have himself put

upon the panel. Every man in the City of New-York who is fit to pass upon the question of Mrs. Cunningham's guilt or innocence, for example, read the testimony taken before Coroner Connery, and has formed some opinion, or at least expressed one, upon the subject. It will be all but impossible to impannel twelve honest men for her trial. The greater the number out of which a panel is finally made up, the greater the probability that one or more who sit upon it will be scoundrels, able and willing to acquit her, on the mere chance of a pros-

pective reward. The affidavits read in the Court of Sessions on Tuesday warn us of the danger. A man, indicted for arson, has in his possession, it appears, a list of the Jurors for this term of the Court, marks those who are or whom he hopes to make his friends, and employs Lewis Baker as broker or middleman. We trust to see a Jury law enacted next Winter which shall do more than embody the provisions of that which has failed, by providing remedies for all the evils which a thorough examination of the present system will show to exist. Meantime, we trust that the District-Attorney will not remit his endeavors to find out who tamper with jurors, and to treat themwhether prisoners, counsel, middlemen or Police officers-as they deserve.

The Judiciary seems to be rapidly rising to a share in the administration of the Government of this State, such as has never hitherto been held by the legal tribunals of any other country. It is impossible for the Legislature to enact any law by which either public or private interests are considerably affected, that its opponents do not carry the question into the Courts. Thus, in the matter of the Canal Enlargement, the people of the State were put to great expense, and the completion of the Canals was greatly delayed, by an appeal to the legal tribunals as to the constitutionality of the provisions which had been made for that purpose. So, in the matter of Liquor Prohibition: there, too the assistance of the Courts was called in to defeat the wishes of the people, as expressed through the Legislature, and to deluge the State for two years past with free rum. The same game, it appears, is now to be attempted with the new Police Act, and other enactments of the late Legislature for the relief of this misgoverned City; while the liquor-sellers threaten to subject the new License law to the same process by which they strangled the act

Yesterday an injunction was served upon the new Commissioners, restraining them from taking any steps under the Metropolitan Police act until the Court shall have passed upon the merits of a long complaint, which affirms that statute to be unconstitutional upon grounds, the weakness of which was fully shown in our columns yesterday. In his undertaking, the Mayor swears that he is worth \$100,000, over and above all his liabilities, and we presume he will expend every cent of that sum and drain the Police Captains-than whom, as he told them yesterday afternoon, "he defies any man in Europe or America to find twenty-two 'men of more honor and integrity "-and their subordinates of what money they may have, before he will relinquish his efforts.

This is Mayor Wood's last card. He is sure to lose the game, but he wishes to prolong his power and delay the triumph of justice and good order for a few days more. We are glad to see that the members of the Board are in haste to meet the question, and have accordingly caused the original injunction to be so medified as to bring on the hearing this afternoon. But let them do their best, we fear that many months may elapse before the slow machinery of the law grinds out the result, which is sure to come sooner or later.

If it is to become a part of the legislative policy of the State thus to subject all the laws of any consequence to judicial revision, especially if the Courts are to assume the power of prohibiting laws from going into operation till they shall first have incubated for two or three years-and very few questions of any importance ever get to a decision in a shorter period than that-on the question of their constitutionality, in that case, the first mat ter that ought to attract the attention of the public is a complete remodeling of our whole judicial system. Considered as a mere contrivance for the adjudication of private controversies, and the enforcement of penal laws, our Judiciary is open not merely to criticism, but to ridicule; but considered as a branch of the legislative power, a more complete contrivance for delivering over the people and the public, bound hand and foot, to the tender mercies of private and personal and party interests, could scarcely be imagined.

We observe that some of those friends of Free dem who made haste to proclaim that notwithstanding Mr. Buchanan's election Kansas would be a Free State, are much disturbed by the present certainty that it will not only be a Slave State, but that the Free-State men will not allow themselves to be used in the work of making it such. Under the beens laws this result is as certain as to-morrow's sunrise, whether the Free-State men take part in the election or not. They are probably nine to one in the Territory, but the arrangements made by the bogus Legislature are such that should they go into the election their defeat is as inevitable as t would be hopeless, and without remedy. They have wisely judged, then, that to take part in the contest under such circumstances would be absurd and reinous; for it would bind them to abide by the predestined result. It would make them accomplices in the crime of fixing Slavery upon the Territory. Having given their votes into those stuffed ballot-boxes, controlled by Missouri inspectors, they would have nothing to do but to submit to the consummate fraud, of which they would be accomplices as well as victims. They have considered all these things: they know who they have to deal with and what they must expect; they understand the operation of begus laws and the villainy of bogus officials, as well as of that Federal Administration by which these laws and these officials are sustained; and they have determined not to cut their own throats and deliver Freedom bound into the hands of her xecutioners, by becoming accessory to this ingenious and shameless outrage. They have taken, as we think, the only wise and judicious course, They stand aloof from all complicity. They protest against the wrong in the most solemn and emphatic manner, by abstaining from all appearance of participation and consent. Their attitude is no doubt disagreeable to Mr. Buchanan; but they have taken it deliberately, and we dare say they will maintain it in spite of the seductive entreaties either of his friends or of those who have been went to pass for theirs.

from which the Legislature has displaced him. concluded his address by what was no doubt in tended as a very high compliment. He defied an man either in Europe or America to find twenty. two men of more honor and integrity. But is order exactly to estimate the true value of this compliment, one needs to know the standard of honor and integrity which Mayor Wood sets up. Was it the same standard which regulated the dealings of the Mayor with his partner in the California

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

MEXICAN NEWS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 21, 1857. Advices from the Mexican capital to the 4th inst. are received here. A revolutionary movement, headed by the ciergy and some of Santa Anna's emissaries, had been discovered at the Capital. The pranunciamiento was to have taken place on the evening of the 1st. Several arrests were made. Among them, Generals Francouis and Aguilar, the latter formerly one of Santa Anna's Cabinet Ministers. The excite ment about the threatened Spanish invasion continued. The British Charge had sent his ultimatum to the Government, allowing nine days for an answer,

FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Taesday, April 21, 1837,
Capt. Nicholson is ordered to the steamer Mississippi.
Commodore Armstrong will for the present command the East India squadron.
The War Department is organizing a party to accompany Capt. Pope, who is charged with the sizking of artesian wells in Texas.
A private dispatch received here from New-Orleans, dated yesterday, says: "At the election for Directors "of the Tchuantepec Transit Company, the Sloo party "were successful. The entire Sloo party withdrow," and elected another Board, having obtained control "of a large amount of stock hypothecated by Sloo."
The instructions to Mr. Reed, our Minister to China, will be specific as to the extension of our commerce, will be specific as to the extension of our commerce, while the naval forces will be employed only in case of necessity to protect our citizens and their interests.

J. M. Carlisle, of Washington, is appointed Judge Advocate of the fourth Naval Court of Inquiry. It is rumored that still another Court will be organized.

FROM ALBANY.

The Canal Appraisers met this evening and drew for terms of office. H. H. Hall drew the long term of three years; Wm. Wasson the term of two years; and A. B. Parmelee the term of one year. THE EXPECTED STEAMER.

THE EXPECTED STEAMER.

Boston, Wednesday, April 22, 1857.

Our latest telegraphic dispatches from Halifax come down to Monday evening. Since then the lines cast of Portland have been interrupted by the storm, and there is not the least probability of their working to-night. The America is now in her twelfth day out, and should have reached Halifax by this time, but as to whether she has or has not we are, from the above cause, in perfect ignorance. It is hoped that the wires will be in order by morning.

MURDERS IN MINNESOTA.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 22, 1857.

The Democratic Press learns that a band of 600 Sioux Indians have been committing depredations at South Bend, Minnesota River. It is rumored that Mankelo had been attacked and burned, and the inhabitants murdered by the Indians. This is the same band which committed the murders at Spent Lake. The farmers were flocking to St. Peter for safety. Several companies of troops from Fort Ridgley have gone in pursuit of the Indians, and the cavalry at Fort Snelling have been sent for. The greatest panic existed in the settlements, and all the farmers were arming and preparing to join in the pursuit. ing and preparing to join in the pursuit. EVERETT'S WASHINGTON ORATION.

The Hon. Edward Everett delivered his Washington lecture last evening at the Mercantile Library Hall, before the largest audience ever assembled there, The receipts were about \$1,000.

Miss Heron will play Medea to-night for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association Fund.

IMPROPER RESIDENCES BROKEN UP. CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 21 1857.

A place known as Sand's Rendezvous, notorious as a residence for thieves and other disreputable characters, was yesterday invaded by the Police and broken up. Twenty buildings were demolished and nine burned down.

FATAL ACCIDENT. A three-story brick building at Albion, occupied as ewelry and hardware stores, fell during the storm this flernoon, burying five persons in the ruins.

A heavy snow storm has prevailed here all the af-

FIRE AT CHIPPEWA, WIS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 22, 1857.

On the 4th instant, the Wilson Mills, at Chippewa, on the Menominee River, Wisconsin, were destroyed by fire—the work of an incendiary. Several house were burned at Chippewa Falls on the same night.

The ice is still strong on Lake Pepin.

DEPARTURE OF THE NIAGARA.
BOSTON, Wednesday, April 22, 1857.
The Royal Mail steamship Niagara sailed from Halifax about 11 o'clock this morning. She takes 106 passengers for Liverpool and 17 for Halifax, and nearly \$600,000 in specie.

MARINE DISASTER. Bostos, Wednesday, April 22, 1857.
The bark Neuces, previously reported in a danger cus position, went ashore yesterday at Cohasset. The passengers and crew were safely landed.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

The screw steamer Edinburgh arrived here yeterday afternoon, bringing dates from Glasgow to the 9th inst., or one day laterthan our previous advices.

Consols closed at London on the 8th inst. at 92] 923. It was expected that the Bank of England would again raise it rate of interest.

From Middlesex, Mr. Hanbary and Lord Robert Grosvenor have been returned to Parliament. The

turning 374 Palmerstonians, and 256 Conservatives. There is a report in Paris, that the coronation of the Emperor Napoleon is fixed for May 4.

The Journal des Débats attributes the existence of

Globe estimates the last result of the elections as re-

secret societies in France to the absence of free discusion in speaking and in the press. The Grand Dake Constantine is expected at Toulou on the 22d inst. A flotilla of French war steamers

will meet the Russian squadron, and accompany it to ROME.-The Pope's Government has made still further reductions in duties on foreign goods, the former reductions having produced very beneficial

The following document, purporting to be a dispatch addressed to the Viceroy of Canton by the Chief of the Council of the Emperor of China, has been re-

ceived in Paris from Macao;
"Yek! I have serious news to announce to you. "Yek! I have serious news to announce to you.
We have read with attention the account you have
given us of the attack by the English barbariaus. The
Nuij Ko were unanimous in their indignation, and we
determined that the Emperor should be informed of it,
notwithstanding the pain it occasions his magnauimous heart; and these are the commands of his mighty
with.

"Yek! You are to carry on a war of extermination against the foreign barbarians who have attacked you. They must receive from you an exemplary chastisement. But after the vongeance shall have been deemed sufficient by you, and if they manifest sincere repentance for what they have done, the Emperor, our magnanimous Sovereign, who is inundated with floods of light, consents that hostilities should cesse, and that commercial affairs should be resumed with these foreigners as they existed previous to their fault.

"Yek! You will take heed, and you will communicate the proceeding to the Mandarius placed under your orders. Yek! You are to carry on a war of extermination

your orders. "PEKIS, the 10th day of the second moon."